

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

February, 2002

This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the First Hampden Representative District. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2001.

Residents of First Hampden Representative District

Treatment Admissions:

In FY 2001, there were 120,687 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts. Of these, 0.4% (578) reside in the First Hampden Representative District.. Due to budget cuts in FY 2002, BSAS estimates that 19% (109) of First Hampden Representative District residents will not be able to access treatment services. **Please note that these statistics represent only individual admissions, and represent a figure lower than the actual number of constituents in need of treatment services.**

- In FY 2001, 70.9% of admissions from the First Hampden Representative District were male and 29.1% were female.
- Over 61.1% of admissions were between the ages of 30-49.
- 87.0% of admissions were white non-Latino, 1.9% were black non-Latino, 8.8% were Latino, 0.9% were Asian, and 1.4% were other racial categories.
- 54.3% of those admitted to treatment were never married, 18.9% were married, and 18.2% reported not to be married now.
- 24.1% of admissions had less than high school education, 54.7% completed high school, and 21.3% had more than high school education.
- 37.2% of those admitted to treatment were employed.
- 7.4% of those admitted were homeless.
- 12.8% of admissions had prior mental health treatment.

Substances Used in Past Year:

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as 'polydrug' or 'polysubstance' use. For example, individuals who use cocaine, crack and heroin also may report the use of either alcohol and/or marijuana.

- Table 1 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, including the prevalence of injection drug use (IDU) in the First Hampden Representative District. Injection drug users (or IDU's) are individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

Table 1 Annual Admissions by Substance Used FY 1995 – FY 2001							
First Hampden Representative District							
	Total	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	IDU
FY '95	559	483	149	76	79	78	36
FY '96	546	484	147	98	62	89	48
FY '97	514	454	156	87	55	57	39
FY '98	585	494	196	91	60	95	58
FY '99	507	429	144	80	63	85	52
FY '00	507	427	139	73	61	99	59
FY '01	578	449	165	104	56	176	127

- Since FY 1995, residents of First Hampden Representative District reported a decrease in alcohol use, but a steady increase in heroin use. Alcohol use decreased by 7%, while heroin use more than doubled.
- Between FY 1995 and FY 2001, admissions reporting marijuana use increased by 10%, and cocaine use by 36%, while crack use decreased by 29%.

Primary Substance of Use:

At admission clients also identify a “primary drug” of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems.

- Table 2 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the First Hampden Representative District.

Table 2 Primary Drug by District and State FY 2001					
	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack
District	57.6%	27.2%	7.8%	2.1%	2.3%
State	46.5%	35.9%	6.5%	3.9%	3.4%

- While heroin, cocaine and crack as a primary drug of use in your Representative District was lower than the State average, alcohol and marijuana was higher within your District.